पावर-टिलर्स 6-12 हार्स पावर तक उपलब्ध हैं तथा उनकी कीमतें 20,000 रुपये से 35,500 रुपये के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न हैं । वे खास तौर पर छोटी जोतों वाले किसानों की जरूरतों के अनुकूल होते हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद की (1) कूओं तथा पंपों के जरिए भू-जल का अनुकूलतम प्रयोग और (2) मुकाबले के उपकरणों के विकास के लिये पावर टिलर्स संबंधी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजनायें हैं ।

देश में पंप-सेटों तथा पावर टिलर्स के लिये पर्याप्त निर्माण क्षमता सृजित की गई है । वे बाजार में सरलता से उपलब्ध हैं ।

(घ) जी, हां । पावर टिलर्स का हल चलाने, सिंचाई, छिड़काव, अनाज को भूसी से अलग करने तथा ढुलाई के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

चूंकि पावर टिलर्स धान की खेती के लिये अधिक उपयोगी हैं, इसलिये असम राज्य में 10,000/- रुपये प्रति यूनिट राज सहायता शुरू की गई है ।

Acquisition of land by the DDA in village Gharauli

1267. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA had acquired land measuring about 2680 bighas in 1983-84 in village Gharauli, thana Kalyanpur, East Delhi;

(b) whether the land was acquired at Rs. 10 per sq. yd. and the compensation has been paid to the villagers;

(c) whether it is a fact that unauthorised constructions have come up on this land;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Nav Bharat Times (Delhi) of 2nd February, 1987 to this effect; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps are proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration has acquired only 2257 bighas 16 biswas of land in village Gharauli in the year 1983-84 *vide* Award No. 18/83-84.

(b) The market value of the land was assessed at Rs. 4/- to Rs. 9/- per sq. yd. besides solatium and 12 per cent u/s 23(IA) as additional financial benefit under Land Acquisition Act. The average Compensation comes to Rs. 14,432/- per bigha. The Compensation is paid to the rightful owners of the acquired land under the Land Acquisition Act on receipt of claims from the applicants. In this case, the compensation has been paid where the claimante had applied. Rest of the compensation is lying in Revenue Deposit and will be paid to the claimants as and when they apply for compensation provided there is no dispute.

(c) At the time of acquisition only 20 bighas of land was built up and its possession could not be taken by Delhi Administration. Further, unauthorised construction in the shape of Gharauli Extension Colony on about 70/80 bighas of this land is also reported to have come up since 1983. However, no unauthorised construction on this land is being done at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendment in the Urban Land (Ceiling) and (regulation) Act, 1976

1268. SHRI SHANKARRAO NARAYANARAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 to provide for the

payment of fair market price to the farmers, whose agriculture land is acquired by Government; and

(b) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the States regarding the farmers whose agriculture lands fall within the urban agglomeration area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The need for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 will be examined keeping in view the recent recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Indo-USSR Agreement

1269. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the USSR have signed an agreement for long-term programme for cooperation in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement and to what extent the Soviet Union have agreed to provide assistance in the field of agriculture and the extent to which agricultural production is anticipated to improve after implementation of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir. A long-term programme of cooperation has been signed.

(b) The Long-Term Programme of Cooperation provides for Economic and Technical cooperation for mutual benefit on the basis of economic viability through the establishment of 100 per cent export oriented units, joint ventures, technical collaboration etc. in the areas of:

(i) Soyabean processing;

(ii) Production and processing of vegetables and fruits for export;

(iii) Production of chemicals such as furfural and citric acid based on agro-industrial wastes;

(iv) Production facilities for essential storage facilities including silos for grains, oilseeds and edible oils;

(v) Production of ethyl alcohol from potatoes;

(vi) Production facilites for essential oils;

(vii) Establishment of goat and sheep breeding farms for processing of meat for export;

(viii) Establishment of modern abattoirs for export of meat;

It also provides for exchange of experts for:

(i) Evolving modalities for strengthening and upgrading the laboratories for plant quarantine services, testing insecticides and seeds;

(ii) Identifying equipment required for modernising animal disease diagnostic laboratories; and

(iii) Identifying pure lines of poultry in USSR suitable for propagation in Indian conditions.

Both the sides have agreed to promote scientific and technical cooperation by way of seminars, exchange of specialists, samples, information, research results, joint studies etc. Both the sides have agreed to formulate working plans of cooperation every two years on matters of mutual interest arising out of this Long Term Programme and also identify new areas of cooperation for implementation.

It is too early to assess the impact of this agreement on agricultural production.